

Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and company identification

Product name : WCW1425 SCALE CORROSION INHIBITOR

Supplier : Baker Hughes Canada Company
5050 47th Street S.E.
Calgary, Alberta, T2B 3S1, Canada
For Product Information: 403-537-3850 or 281-276-5400
(8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. cst, Monday - Friday)

Material Uses : Special: Scale and Corrosion inhibitor

Code : WCW1425

Validation date : 10/20/2015.

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Version : 3.01

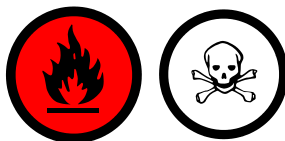
Responsible name : Global Regulatory Affairs - Telephone 281-276-5400 or 800-231-3606

In case of emergency : CANUTEC 613-996-6666 (Canada 24 hours)
Baker Petrolite 800-231-3606 (North America 24 hour)
(001)281-276-5400
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300 (U.S. 24 hour)
CHEMTREC Int'l 01-703-527-3887 (International 24 hours)

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

WHMIS (Pictograms) :



2. Hazards identification

Physical state : Liquid. [Clear.]

Odor : Alcohol-like. [Slight]

Color : Amber/orange.

Emergency overview : WARNING!
FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Wash thoroughly after handling. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flashback. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.

Routes of entry : Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. Irritating to respiratory system.

2 . Hazards identification

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause blindness if swallowed.

Skin : Moderately irritating to the skin.

Eyes : Irritating to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects : Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data. Prolonged or repeated contact can defat the skin and lead to irritation, cracking and/or dermatitis.

Target organs : Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: kidneys, the nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin, central nervous system (CNS), eye, lens or cornea.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Inhalation : respiratory tract irritation, nausea or vomiting, coughing, headache, drowsiness/fatigue, dizziness/vertigo, unconsciousness

Ingestion : None known.

Skin : irritation, redness, dryness, cracking

Eyes : pain or irritation, watering, redness

Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure : Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3 . Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Wt. %</u>
Methanol	67-56-1	10 - 30
Salt of fatty acid/polyamine reaction product	64754-93-4	10 - 30
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	5 - 10
Sodium chloride	7647-14-5	1 - 5
Quaternary ammonium compounds	68607-28-3	1 - 5

4 . First aid measures

Eye contact : Get medical attention immediately. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.

Skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation : Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion : Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

5 . Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : Flammable liquid. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Not suitable : Do not use water jet.

Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, phosphorus oxides, halogenated compounds, metal oxide/oxides

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6 . Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Absorb with an inert material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Dike spill area and do not allow product to reach sewage system or surface or ground water. Notify any reportable spill to authorities. (See section 12 for environmental risks and 13 for disposal information.) Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

7 . Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

7 . Handling and storage

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8 . Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits		TWA (8 hours)			STEL (15 mins)			Ceiling			Notations
Ingredients:	List name	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	ppm	mg/m ³	Other	
Methanol	US ACGIH	200	262	-	250	328	-	-	-	-	[1]
	OSHA PEL	200	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	OSHA PEL 1989	200	260	-	250	325	-	-	-	-	[1]
Ethylene glycol	US ACGIH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	[a]
	OSHA PEL 1989	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	125	-	

[1] Absorbed through skin.

Form: [a] Aerosol

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Only components of this product with established exposure limits appear in the box above.

If OSHA permissible exposure levels are shown above they are the OSHA 1989 levels or are from subsequent OSHA regulatory actions. Although the 1989 levels have been vacated the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Baker Hughes recommends that these lower exposure levels be observed as reasonable worker protection.

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Reference to national guidance documents for methods for the determination of hazardous substances will also be required.

Engineering measures : Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal protection

Respiratory : If a risk assessment indicates it is necessary, use a properly fitted supplied air respirator complying with an approved standard. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant gloves: Nitrile or Neoprene gloves. 4H gloves. Butyl rubber gloves.

Eyes : Wear chemical safety goggles. When transferring material wear face-shield in addition to chemical safety goggles.

Skin : Wear long sleeves and other protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact.

9 . Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid. [Clear.]
Flash point	: Closed cup: 23°C (73.4°F) [TCC]
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not available.
Flammable limits	: Not available.
Color	: Amber/orange.
Odor	: Alcohol-like. [Slight]
pH	: 6.2
	: Neat - without dilution.
Boiling/condensation point	: Not available.
Initial Boiling Point	: Not available.
Melting/freezing point	: Not available.
Relative density	: 1.015 (15°C)
Density	: 8.45 (lbs/gal)
Vapor density	: >1 [Air = 1]
Odor threshold	: Not available.
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
VOC	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.
Solubility (Water)	: Soluble
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Pour Point	: -40°C (-40°F)
Partition coefficient (LogKow)	: Not available.

10 . Stability and Reactivity

Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Hazardous polymerization	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Materials to avoid	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials and reducing materials. Slightly reactive or incompatible with the following materials: acids. Methanol is incompatible and may react with acetyl bromide, alkyl aluminum solutions, beryllium hydride, boron trichloride, nitric acid, cyanuric chloride, dichloromethane, diethylzinc, metals (granulated forms of aluminum and magnesium – including aluminum and zinc salts), phosphorus III oxide, and potassium tert-butoxide.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.
Conditions of reactivity	: Highly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat.

11 . Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Methanol	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	145000 ppm	1 hours
	Gas.			
	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	64000 ppm	4 hours
	Gas.			
Ethylene glycol	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	15800 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	5600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	10.48 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4000 mg/kg	-
Sodium chloride	LC50 Inhalation	Rat	42000 mg/m ³	1 hours
	Dusts and mists			
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>10000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3000 mg/kg	-

Carcinogenicity

Classification

Product/ingredient name	ACGIH	IARC	EPA	NIOSH	NTP	OSHA
Ethylene glycol	A4	-	-	-	-	-

Chronic toxicity Remarks

1) Methanol

Methanol is a component of this product. Because methanol is eliminated from the body more slowly than ethanol, it can have cumulative toxicity with repeated exposures (ACGIH, 1992).

Acute dermal, oral, and inhalation exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System effects, optic nerve effects, diminished vision, and brain effects (necrosis and hemorrhaging). (Bennett, I.L. et al, 1953)

Ingestion of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, metabolic acidosis, blurred vision and blindness, gastrointestinal effects, and coma and death. (Clayton, G.D. and Clayton, F.E., 1982, Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol2C) Dermal exposure to methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Downie, A et al, 1992, Occupational Medicine, 42, pp 47-9) Chronic inhalation of methanol can cause Central Nervous System depression, blurred vision, and gastrointestinal effects. (Frederick, L.J. et al, 1984, AIHA Journal, 45, pp 51-5) Chronic inhalation of methanol has caused liver effects in laboratory animals. (Poon, R et al, 1994, Toxicology and Industrial Health 10: 231-245) Chronic oral exposure has caused Central Nervous System effects and eye effects in laboratory animals. [Youssef, A. F. et al (1993) Neurotoxicology and Teratology 15: 223-227; Baumbach, G.L. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1859-1865; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1851-1858; Hayreh, M.S. et al (1980) Ocular toxicity of methanol: An experimental study – Raven Press, New York, pages 35-53; and Martin-Amat, G. et al (1977) Archives of Ophthalmology 95: 1847-1850]

Methanol has produced in vivo mutagenicity in animal studies. (Pereira, M.A. et al, 1982) and (Ward, J. B. et al, 1983)

Methanol was mutagenic in yeast (RTECS). Methanol has caused chromosome aberrations in yeast (RTECS) and grasshoppers (Saha & Khudabaksh, 1974).

Methanol has caused birth defects in rats exposed by the oral (Infurna et al, 1981) and inhalation (Nelson et al, 1984; Nelson et al, 1985) routes. Exencephaly (a defect in the skull bone structure that leaves the brain exposed) and cleft palate (a fissure or unformed bone structure in the roof of the mouth (palate), lip, or facial area, occurring during the embryonic stage of development) were increased in fetal mice exposed to methanol at an airborne concentration of 5,000 ppm or higher for 7 hours/day on days 6 to 15 of gestation.

Embryotoxicity and fetotoxicity were seen with maternal exposure to airborne concentrations of 7,500 ppm and above, and reduced fetal weights with concentrations of 10,000 ppm or greater. The NOAEL was 1,000 ppm. Effects similar to those seen in the 10,000 ppm dosage group were also seen in offspring of mice given a dose of 4 g/kg orally (Rogers et al, 1993).

2) Salt of fatty acid/polyamine reaction product

11 . Toxicological information

Not available.

3) Ethylene glycol

Ethylene glycol (EG) is a component of this product. Chronic ingestion has shown to cause adverse kidney, liver, bladder, and blood effects in laboratory animals (NTP Technical Report, 1993; Fund. Appl. Toxicol. 7:547-65; FD Cosmet Toxicol. Vol. 3:229-34; Drug and Chem Toxicol 13(1):43-70). Also, chronic ingestion has caused adverse effect on the sperm (decreased motility and increased percentage of abnormal sperm) in laboratory animals. [Morrissey, R.E. et al, 1988, Fund Appl Toxicol, 11(2), pp 359-71]

Ingestion of ethylene glycol has produced Central Nervous System depression, effects on the cardiopulmonary system, and neurological impairment. [Gosselin, R.E., Smith, R.P., and Hodge, H.C., 1984, Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products; NTP Technical Report 413, 1993; CCOHS CHEMINFO, 2003, Record No. 41 for ethylene glycol; Mallya, K.B. et al, 1986, J Neurol Sce, 13(4) pp 340-41; Anderson, B. , 1990, Am J. Med, 88, pp 87-88]

EG is an animal teratogen at doses which produced mild toxicity to the mother. EG given at doses up to 5,000 mg/kg/day to pregnant rats or up to 3,000 mg/kg/day to mice induced a wide variety of fetal malformations, including those of the musculoskeletal, bone marrow, and spleen (RTECS, 1996). It was also a teratogen and an embryotoxin at doses producing no toxicity to the mother in laboratory animals. (Lamb, J.C. et al, 1985, Toxicol Appl Pharmacol, 81, p 100 and Price, C.J. et al, 1985, Appl Pharmacol, 81, pp113-27)

Ethylene glycol is used to cryopreserve embryos of many mammalian species, including pigs, goats, cows and horses (Otoi et al, 1995; Fieni et al, 1995; Hochi et al, 1994). This makes it unlikely that ethylene glycol itself is the active teratogen in whole animal studies. The EG metabolite, glycolic acid, was active in contrast to EG itself for inducing developmental defects in whole rat embryos in culture (Carney et al, 1996). EG inhibited metabolic cooperation of Chinese hamster cells in vitro, a finding which may have implications for its mechanism of teratogenicity (Loch-Caruso et al, 1984).

4) Sodium chloride

Sodium chloride is a component of this product. Intake of 12.4 g/kg of sodium chloride over a period of 23 days resulted in elevation of blood pressure in humans (RTECS, 1997). Sodium chloride caused a variety of genetic effects in E. coli bacteria, rats, and human, hamster, and mouse cells in vitro (RTECS, 1997). When injected in mice at high doses (1900 to 2500 mg), it was embryotoxic and teratogenic in a study designed to pursue a laboratory animal teratogenicity study to its limits (Nishimura & Miyamoto, 1969). In other studies, it was not teratogenic in rats (Grollman & Grollman, 1962); (Minor & Becker 1971; Singh et al, 1973), hamsters (Ferm, 1965) or pigs (Rosendrantz et al, 1970). It was nontoxic when injected into chick embryos (McLaughlin et al, 1963).

5) Quaternary ammonium compounds

Not available.

12 . Ecological information

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Methanol	Acute EC50 16.912 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Green algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
	Acute EC50 10000000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 2500000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon	48 hours
	Acute LC50 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 9.96 mg/l Marine water	Algae - Green algae - Ulva pertusa	96 hours
Ethylene glycol	Acute LC50 100000 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - Crangon crangon	48 hours

12 . Ecological information

Sodium chloride	Acute LC50 10000000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8050000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Fathead minnow - Pimephales promelas	96 hours
	Acute EC50 2430000 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Diatom - Navicula seminulum	96 hours
	Acute EC50 28.85 mg/dm3 Fresh water	Algae - Green algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata	72 hours
	Acute EC50 519.6 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ostracod - Cypris subglobosa	48 hours
	Acute EC50 402600 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute IC50 6.87 g/L Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Duckweed - Lemna minor	96 hours
	Acute LC50 1000000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - Striped bass - Morone saxatilis - Larvae	96 hours
	Chronic LC10 781 mg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - Scud - Hyalella azteca - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	3 weeks
	Chronic NOEC 6 g/L Fresh water	Aquatic plants - Duckweed - Lemna minor	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.314 g/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Water flea - Daphnia pulex	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 100 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - Eastern mosquitofish - Gambusia holbrooki - Adult	8 weeks

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Biodegradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14 . Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)	3	III		-
TDG Classification	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)	3	III		-

14 . Transport information

IMDG Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)	3	III		Emergency schedules (EmS) F-E S-D
IATA-DGR Class	UN1993	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Contains: Methanol)	3	III		-

PG* : Packing group

**DOT Reportable
Quantity** Methanol, 2068 gal of this product.
Ethylene glycol, 6575 gal of this product.

Marine pollutant Not applicable.

North-America NAERG : 128

15 . Regulatory information

Canada

WHMIS (Canada) : Class B-2: Flammable liquid
Class D-1B: Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (Toxic).
Class D-2A: Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
Class D-2B: Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

Canada (CEPA DSL): : All components are listed or exempted.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Canadian NPRI : The following components are listed: Methanol; Ethylene glycol

U.S. Federal regulations : **United States inventory (TSCA 8b):** All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304 : No products were found.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire hazard
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

SARA 313

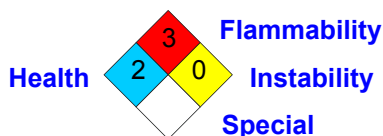
	<u>Product name</u>	<u>CAS number</u>	<u>Concentration</u>
Supplier notification	Methanol	67-56-1	20 - 30
	Ethylene glycol	107-21-1	5 - 10

16 . Other information

Label requirements : FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. INHALATION CAUSES HEADACHES, DIZZINESS, DROWSINESS AND NAUSEA AND MAY LEAD TO UNCONSCIOUSNESS. CAUSES RESPIRATORY TRACT AND EYE IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE BLINDNESS IF SWALLOWED. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. PROLONGED OR REPEATED CONTACT MAY DRY SKIN AND CAUSE IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

**National Fire Protection
Association (U.S.A.)** :

16 . Other information



Date of printing : 10/20/2015.

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

NOTE: The information on this SDS is based on data which is considered to be accurate. Baker Hughes, however, makes no guarantees or warranty, either expressed or implied of the accuracy or completeness of this information.

The conditions or methods of handling, storage, use and disposal of the product are beyond our control and may be beyond our knowledge. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of this product.

This SDS was prepared and is to be used for this product. If the product is used as a component in another product, this SDS information may not be applicable.